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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/743,088	12/23/2003	Hiroaki Sakaguchi	247046US6	8105
22850	7590	12/21/2006	EXAMINER	
OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			TURCHEN, JAMES R	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2112		
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	12/21/2006	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/743,088	SAKAGUCHI, HIROAKI
Examiner	Art Unit	
James Turchen	2112	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/22/2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 22 December 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date . . .
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: . . .

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 6-8, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu (2002/0033762) in view of Videcrantz et al. (US 6,275,588).

Regarding claims 1 and 6:

Belu discloses a means and method for compressing multiple files (Abstract, paragraphs 61-68) and having a file header that discloses auxiliary data in the header (paragraphs 40-42). Belu does not disclose a means and method for encrypting the compressed file. Videcrantz et al. discloses having a compression means and an encryption means for one file (column 20 lines 45-63). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the compression and encryption system of Videcrantz et al. with the compression system of Belu in order to

compress multiple files as one unified file (paragraph 2) and to keep track of the compressed result (paragraph 42).

Regarding claim 2:

Belu discloses compressing multiple files (paragraphs 61-68). The term "file" encompasses an executable file (program) hereinafter.

Regarding claim 4:

Belu discloses in the file header, multiple auxiliary data contained in the file header (paragraph 42). It is inherent that the compressed file and auxiliary data are stored.

Regarding claim 7 and 11:

Videcrantz et al. discloses decrypting data and decompressing data (column 25 lines 44-67). Videcrantz et al. does not disclose decrypting and decompressing multiple files. Belu discloses compressing multiple files (paragraphs 61-68). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to reverse the compression process of Belu to form a decompression process of multiple files. It also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the decryption and decompression of data with the compression/decompression of Belu in order to decrypt and decompress multiple files.

Regarding claim 8:

Belu discloses compressing multiple files (paragraphs 61-68).

Claims 12, 15, 16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu (2002/0033762) in view of Videcrantz et al. (US 6,275,588) and Grabon (US 5,943,421).

Regarding claims 12, 15 and 18:

Belu discloses means and method for compressing multiple files and generating auxiliary data (paragraphs 61-68, 42). Belu does not disclose encryption or decryption means. Additionally, Belu does not disclose a decompression method. Videcrantz et al. discloses having a compression means and an encryption means for one file (column 20 lines 45-63). Videcrantz et al. also discloses decrypting data and decompressing data (column 25 lines 44-67). Videcrantz et al. does not disclose selecting and executing data. Grabon discloses selecting an encrypted/compressed instructions/data and processing the selection in column 10 lines 12-50. After the instructions/data have been decompressed and decrypted, they are sent to the processor for processing. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the compression and encryption system of Videcrantz et al. with the compression system of Belu and the system of selecting and processing of Grabon in order to compress multiple files as one unified file (paragraph 2), to keep track of the compressed result (paragraph 42), and to process the encrypted and compressed data (column 10 lines 12-50).

Regarding claim 16:

Belu discloses compressing multiple files (paragraphs 61-68).

Claims 3, 5 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu and Videcrantz et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Winzip 8.0.

Belu and Videcrantz et al. disclose all of the limitations of claim 1, but they do not disclose the auxiliary data being number and size of data or size of the compressed data. Winzip 8.0 discloses the file size, how many files, and the size of the compressed files (Winzip 8.0, Figure 1, 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system disclosed by Belu and Videcrantz et al. with the auxiliary data of Winzip 8.0 in order to get an accurate view of what the compressed file contains.

Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu, Videcrantz et al., and Grabon as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Winzip 8.0.

Belu, Videcrantz et al., and Grabon disclose all of the limitations of claim 12, but they do not disclose the auxiliary data being number and size of data or size of the compressed data. Winzip 8.0 discloses the file size, how many files, and the size of the compressed files (Winzip 8.0, Figure 1, 1-3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system disclosed by Belu and Videcrantz et al. with the auxiliary data of Winzip 8.0 in order to get an accurate view of what the compressed file contains.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu and Videcrantz et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Hironaka (2002/0059507).

Belu and Videcrantz et al. disclose all of the limitations of claim 1, but they do not disclose using a memory management table. Hironaka discloses a memory management table that registers a memory size and region for an application (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system and method disclosed by Belu and Videcrantz et al. in claim 1 with the memory management table disclosed by Hironaka in order to protect the system by registering a memory size to be used by the application dynamically using the memory in advance and to prohibit the application from using the memory to exceed the registered memory size (paragraph 6).

Claims 13 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Belu, Videcrantz et al., and Grabon as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Hironaka (2002/0059507).

Regarding claim 13:

Belu, Videcrantz et al., and Grabon disclose all of the limitations of claim 12, but they do not disclose using a memory management table. Hironaka discloses a memory management table that registers a memory size and region for an application (Abstract). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system and method disclosed by Belu and Videcrantz et al. in claim 1 with the memory management table disclosed by Hironaka in order to protect the system by

registering a memory size to be used by the application dynamically using the memory in advance and to prohibit the application from using the memory to exceed the registered memory size (paragraph 6).

Regarding claim 14:

Grabon discloses the processing unit operating on data that is stored within the cache or memory (column 10 lines 12-50).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Turchen whose telephone number is 571-270-1378. The examiner can normally be reached on MTWRF 7:30-5:00.

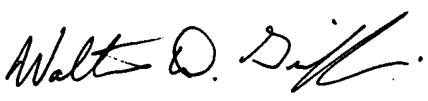
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walt Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1447. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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JRT


WALTER D. GRIFFIN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER